The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Receives Indonesian FM

President Kim Il Sung on June 6 received Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusmaatmadja and his entourage on an official goodwill visit to the DPRK. The Indonesian foreign minister held a series of talks with his Korean counterpart Kim Yong Nam and was met by Vice President Pak Sung Chul during his stay in Korea. He and his party stayed in Korea for four days, leaving Pyongyang on July 7. (Photo: Rodong Sinmun, July 8)

DPRK on U.N. Membership

The memorandum of the DPRK Foreign Ministry made public on June 22, 1987, to clarify the stand of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea relating to the admission into the U.N. was distributed as an official document of the U.N. Security Council No. S/18958 dated July 1, 1987.

Here is a gist of the memorandum:

N-S Simultaneous Entry in to U.N. Fixes Division

(Continued on page 3)

S. Koreans Told to Have No Illusions about Dictator's "Promises"

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on July 6, stressed that the south Korean people should have no illusions about the dictator's promises regarding constitutional revision as they are no more than pie in the sky and should continue with their struggle so that genuine democracy can be realized.

In an article entitled "Independence and Democracy Will Not Come of Their Own Accord" the daily says:

The fascist military forces, unable to tolerate the anti-U.S. anti-fascist resistance of the south Korean people any longer, have finally held up a white flag. The fascist junta which has consistently schemed to prolong the dictatorship has announced that it would permit constitutional revision and direct presidential elections as demanded by democratic forces and the south Korean people.

However, this is no more than a "promise" and it does not follow that democracy will be realized.

It is unthinkable that Chun Doo Hwan and his associates have turned into charitable people overnight. Just before they raised the white flag they frantically intensified their oppression and suppression against democratic forces. In the light of this, "concessions" cannot be viewed as an expression of their philanthropy.

There is more chance of a bloodthirsty wolf saving sheep than there is of this dictator allowing democracy.

When the south Korean dictators announced that they would accept the demands of the people, this was not because they had a desire to change the constitution or introduce democracy.

Their actions represent a temporary retreat in the fierce confrontation between democracy and fascism in a bid to split and disrupt democratic forces and dampen the anti-U.S. anti-fascist sentiments of the masses.

Democracy will only be possible in south Korea once the dictatorship has been removed and an end is put to the domination of U.S. imperialists who patronize the south Korean regime.

Although the dictators are taking all the credit for the "concessions," it is clear that they are following a script given to them by the U.S.

If the south Korean people are taken in by the dictator's new approach, they will lose everything.

Democracy is not something that will be presented on a plate. Genuine democracy will only be won through the decisive struggle of the people.

Chun Attempted to Use Troops: NYT

According to a New York Times report on July 6, Chun Doo Hwan considered using the army to put down street demonstrations on June 19 demanding his resignation and the democratization of the country.

The report stated that "Orders to move were issued that day to army units, and some began to take up positions outside the capital, knowledgeable politicians and foreign diplomats say."

A similar report was carried by the Far Eastern Economic Review on July 2. The Review said "...nationwide martial law was ruled out, but instead security officials prepared a plan under which an emergency would have been declared in Pusan or at least in parts of the country's second largest city, with army troops being called in to enforce a curfew and supplement hardpressed police forces trying to contend with reaching into the tens of thousands. The plan was finally abandoned on June 21."

In addition a Japanese source told The People's Korea that on June 13 tanks from the 9th Division were being deployed along the Han River which runs through Seoul, ready for action.

Indications are that there was a possibility of another Kwangju type incident taking place.

Here are excerpts from the New York Times article written by Clyde Haberman:

SEOUL, South Korea, July 5 – On Friday, June 19, after a night of violent demonstrations that saw riot policemen lose control of the streets to anti-Government protesters, President Chun Doo Hwan was ready to call troops into Seoul and other embattled cities.

Orders to move were issued that day to army units, and some began to take up positions outside the capital, knowledgeable politicians and foreign diplomats say.

They discussed the military threat in describing the events that ultimately produced the startling announcement last Monday in which Roh Tae Woo, the

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

1 Mil. Seoulites Take to Streets To Mourn for Student

A largest anti-government demonstration occurred on June 9 after hundreds of thousands of people turned out to greet the funeral procession of Lee Han Ryul who died over the weekend from wounds received June 9 in a clash with riot police and marched to Seoul City Hall carrying the dead body.

The crowd in Seoul was estimated to have numbered one million, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Japanese major dailies reported on July 10 that the turnout appeared bigger than the nation's largest previous protests, the April 19 Popular Uprising in 1960, which led to the overthrow of Syngman Rhee.

Similar funeral processions were also reported in 14 provincial cities including Kwangju, Inchon and Taegu, under the initiative of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution.

Police said 225,530 people in 13 provincial cities and 12 campuses participated in the July 10 demonstrations and the funeral services while 11 police branch offices were attacked and 26 policemen injured.

(Continued on page 4)

Largest anti-government gatherings in south Korea's history took place in Seoul, Kwangju and other places on July 9 to mourn for a university student who died from injuries caused by fragments of a police tear-gas canister shot during a demonstration last month. Photo shows tens of thousands of students and citizens gathering at the city hall in Seoul. (Reuter)

Secretary Kim Jong Il & Development of Science and Technology (4)

—Academy of Social Sciences—

(Continued from No. 1,328 issue of The People's Korea)

Policy of Juche-Orientation, Modernization & Scientization

Secretary Kim Jong Il said as follows:

"We should actively struggle to develop science and technology of the country into a new high-stage, without satisfaction at the result achieved in the sphere of science and technology."

The Academy of Sciences of the DPRK, is, so to speak, a stronghold of research work to develop science and technique of the country onto a new higher stage.

Scientists with powerful brains are gathered there from all over the country and tackling research work day and night.

Researches mainly in natural science are conducted here. Besides, there are various academies in the DPRK such as the Academy of Social Sciences, the Academy of Light Industrial Science, the Academy of Agricultural Science, the Academy of Pedagogical Science and the Academy of Medical Science.

Mr. Pak Chun Gyong, head of the Academy of Social Sciences, outlined it as follows:

The academy was founded on Dec. 1, 1952 in the midst of the Korean War, under the direct guidance of President Kim Il Sung. At first, it included social sciences, agricultural and medical sciences. But at present, it focuses on natural science as the other departments were separated from it later.

Its duty is to conduct research in science and basic engineering. Besides, it directs committees, departments and institutions of higher learning in scientific affairs.

Its scientists number more than 6,000, and its staff members more than 20,000.

The academy has the following departments – the organizing and guidance department for scientific studies, the department of training scientific cadres, the economic planning department, the department of experimental applications, production and construction guidance. There are 37 subsidiary research institutes. These institutes are classified into various sections including physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, electrification, automation engineering, geology, geography and construction.

The purpose of scientific studies in the DPRK lies in a word, in smoothly solving problems arising in the people's economy from time to time and guaranteeing realization of Juche-orientation, scientization and modernization. For this purpose, at present, the DPRK is powerfully pushing forward a technical revolution, renovating technique in the spheres of raw materials, fuel, exploitation and utilization of power sources, and rapidly developing machine-building, electronic and automated industries. On this basis, Korea is concentrating its energy upon modernizing the technical equipment of the people's economy and basing production and management on a new scientific foundation.

It is also actively promoting cooperation with various countries of the world in developing science and technology.

Mr. Pak, head of the academy, said: "At present, we send and receive over 90 delegations to and from socialist countries a year. We are cooperating with some capitalist countries, too.

40-Story Private Apartment Houses for Scientists

Secretary Kim Jong Il is energetically guiding science and technology for their development. Especially, he pays special consideration toward providing scientists with favorable research and living conditions.

Introduced here is part of his attention to this work.

Pyongsong City is situated 28 kilometers northeast of the DPRK capital city of Pyongyang.

It is known as a city of science and culture and the center of the academies of sciences in Korea.

There are more than 20 research institutes under its control including those of mathematics, physics, biology, electronics, and automated mining machines.

There are also 8 colleges, including a college of science and a college of coal industry, and many technical schools.

In October 1983 he took measures to construct modern 15-story apartment houses for 270 families there.

Each apartment has 3 rooms with a dining room and a bathroom. All occupants are scientists and functionaries who are working at the Academy of Sciences.

There are also two 40-story apartment houses in the Potonggang district of Pyongyang City. One of them is utilized as an apartment house for scientists. People call it "an apartment house of scientists."

This is only one instance of the care extended by the Secretary, who pays special attention to the housing problem of scientists lest they should not experience any inconvenience in their study work.

Doctors in Their 20s-30s

The Republic pays special attention to training a new generation of doctors and candidate doctors in their 20s and 30s, while raising the levels of the present scientists and technicians in keeping with the demand of the times.

Doctorates in the DPRK are authoritative titles given by the state, unlike these in Japan which are given by universities. In order to get doctorates, they have to pass severe examinations. Therefore, generally they get their degrees at about the age of 40.

But recently, the number of doctors in their 20s and 30s has been on the increase, as the government is following a new policy of training young scholars.

On Apr. 10 last year, a doctor in his 20s was born for the first time in the DPRK.

His name is Kim Dan Yon, a doctor at the Mathematics Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences.

Anyway, his school career was excellent.

Doctor Kim was born in Pyongyang on Feb. 21, 1964 (23 years old). He

(Continued on page 3)

Peace-Loving N-S Reunification Policy Pursued by Pyongyang Authorities (3)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

(Continued from the previous issue)

Only One Korea

However, the Washington and Seoul authorities have pursued their "two Koreas" policy and try to keep Korea divided forever, insisting on "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and a "cross recognition formula."

The "two Koreas" policy is part and parcel of the Reagan administration's aggressive global strategy and has been used as a tool in the hands of the U.S. authorities.

They are now making preparations for a new global war by attacking socialist countries including the DPRK from the East and the West – with NATO in the West and the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo axis military alliance in the East as military levers.

It can be said the Korean Peninsula now finds itself at the grave crossroads of peace and war.

It is reported that more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea and that in recent years 50 or more neutron bombs known as "devil's weapons of the 20th century" and backpack nukes for special operational units have been brought there.

The number of U.S. soldiers stationed in south Korea increased by 3,766 from 41,392 in 1985 to 45,158 in 1986. **("Defense 86" by the Department of Defense)**

And huge armed forces are massed in sharp confrontation on both sides of the Military Demarcation Line.

If a war should break out on the peninsula, it would not be confined within the boundary of Korea but would develop into a worldwide thermonuclear war.

And a tit-for-tat competition between the big powers for their spheres of influence is increasing.

Historically speaking, small countries are victimized when great powers compete with each other for their spheres of influence.

The DPRK President said:

"The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distruct and antagonism between north and south and achieving national unity."

A confederal government will pursue a non-aligned policy of military and political neutrality and a neutral state of confederal Korea will not be a party to any military alliance, association or bloc.

And no foreign power will be allowed to station its troops or build its military bases on the Korean Peninsula, and a confederal government of Korea will renounce the possession of nuclear weapons and turn the whole of the land into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

No foreign armed forces will be permitted to attack a reunified Korea or compel its government to commit a hostile act against a third country.

If a neutral state of confederation is formed and a buffeer zone established, there will be no danger that the Korean nation will be drawn into the sphere of influence of any great powers.

The south Korean Chun Doo Hwan junta rejected even the proposal to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a proposal which enjoys active support and response from the peace-loving countries of the world.

To cope with the grave situation, the DPRK government took a new, epochal step.

Pyongyang-Washington-Seoul Talks Offer

In January, 1984, the Pyongyang authorities proposed to the Washington and Seoul authorities to hold three-way talks in order to prevent the ever-growing danger of war and safeguard peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and to peacefully solve the Korean issue.

The three-way talks offer was originally made by the then U.S. Secretary of State in August 1976 after the Pyongyang authorities had proposed the DPRK-U.S. talks. Then, in March 1978, ex-president Carter, in his talks with the visiting head of state of a country in America, expressed great interest in contacts and talks between the representatives of Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul, and a joint communique issued in July 1979 after his visit to south Korea also officially called for a "high level tripartite conference."

Again in September 1983, the Washington authorities conveyed to the Pyongyang authorities privately through a third country their intention of holding talks with the DPRK with regard to the question of the Korean Peninsula, proposing that south Korea be allowed to participate in the talks.

U.S. President Reagan noted in his address made in the south Korean partiament in November 1983 that the United States would willingly attend talks with Pyongyang, with south Korea participating on an equal footing.

In the past period, the DPRK government has taken every possible measure to peacefully solve the Korean question and showed its sincerity and generosity in deed.

Despite such repeated sincere efforts on the part of the Pyongyang authorities, the Korean question remained unresolved, and therefore, the situation was getting worse.

N-S High-Level Pol. & Mil. Talks Offer

Particularly in view of the grave situation, the DPRK President proposed at the end of last year to the Seoul authorities to hold a north-south high-level political and military talks as a national-salvation proposal to break the deadlock on the Korean problem and open a way out for the nation at a time when the dangers of a nuclear war and the freeze of national division were daily increasing than ever before.

South Korea's Chun Doo Hwan fascist regime has not only rejected Pyongyang's just peace proposals but has put up various unreasonable preconditions or pretexts regarding Pyongyang's repeated peace talks offers for detente, and turned down all of them.

When the Pyongyang authorities advanced a proposal to hold talks between the military authorities, Seoul proposed to discuss military matters at the Military Armistice Commission in which it has no qualified status or say.

Even at a time when the U.S. and south Korea were conducting the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercise, the Pyongyang authorities advanced a proposal to hold high-level political and military talks.

But the latter made a counterproposal for "unconditional resumption of the previous dialogues" and "summit talks." When Pyongyang proposed to hold political and military talks simultaneously with the "previous dialogues," the latter insisted on holding south-north premiers talks and when the former agreed to hold talks the premiers talks and proposed to have preliminary talks to this end, the latter insisted that priority should be given to "talks on hydropower resources."

In this way, the south Korean regime has consistently rejected all the reunification proposals and dialogues by the Pyongyang authorities on this or that pretext without any justification.

Now is the time for the divided Korea to be reunified into one Korea, and not "two Koreas" and prevent a nuclear holocaust that threatens the destiny of humankind.

Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said in his May 28 luncheon speech, "Action is needed to resolve specific sources of tensions on the Korean Peninsula."

The Washington and Seoul authorities should affirmatively respond, with deeds, to the Pyongyang authorities' constructive proposals including three-way talks and north-south high-level political and military talks.

(Concluded)

One Year Since West Sea Barrage Was Built

It is one year since the West Sea Barrage was commissioned on June 24, 1986.

The barrage was built with the technique, design, raw materials and manpower of the DPRK in a matter of five years at a total cost of some $4,000 million.

The West Sea Barrage is now making a great contribution to the development of the national economy and the betterment of people's living.

We will review how the West Sea Barrage has been utilized in the past year.

The lower reaches of the Taedong River has turned since the commissioning of the barrage into a big man-made lake storing billions of tons of water. This helped completely solve the question of water needed for paddy field farming in the tidal flats on the West Coast now under reclamation, including South Hwanghae and South Pyongan provinces.

The West Sea Barrage provided better conditions for farming this year in many districts and counties of Pyongyang, Nampo, South Pyongan, North and South Hwanghae provinces.

This year a 60 kilometre waterway project has been completed in Sinchon district of South Hwanghae Province and the first rice-transplanting has been done with the water of the West Sea Barrage.

The problem of industrial water and drinking water for the areas in the lower reaches of the Taedong River has been more fully solved.

Now trains and trucks are running on the eternal embankment damming off the 8 kilometre sea between Nampo and South Hawanghae Province, and cargo ships are freely passing through three locks ranging from 50,000-, 20,000- and 2,000- ton ones.

During the last one year more than 13,600 cargo ships including large ones passed through locks and the transport volume through the Taedong River increased.

Cargo boats navigate at all times, not affected by tide and ebb.

The West Sea Barrage dam fishery station formed with the commissioning of the barrage released into the Taedong River millions of fries including grey mullet and eel in this period.

According to data compiled by scientists of the West Sea Marine Meteorological Institute, in winter the mercury last year showed 2-3 degrees centigrade higher than an average year and in summer it dropped as much. And the areas around Kwangryang Bay, Onchon County and Chungsan County in South Pyongan Province which had little rain before have now turned into areas of fit precipitation, areas favorable for farming in the tideland.

A part of the West Sea Barrage.
(It was commissioned on June 24, 1986)

(Continued from page 2)

finished his primary school course (4th-grade system) at the age of 9 after attending it for only one and half years.

He completed a junior high school (6-grade system) in only 4 years at the age of 13. He graduated from a science college when he was 19 years old (generally 22-year old). After graduation, he continued to study at the Mathematics Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, got the title of candidate doctor at the age of 20 and the title of doctor at the age of 22 in April last year. He is just a "talented" man.

Asked how he felt when he became the first doctor in the 20s in the DPRK, he said simply: "I don't think I am a special man."

"I feel a heavy responsibility for my future than I feel pride or honor," he said humbly. He said "I sit back at home, listening to music and reading the books which are not related to my own research work."

He said this is how he can concentrate on mathematic studies. It is wiser to combine concentration and distraction organically, he added.

Urgent Need for Capable Men

Doctor Li Hyok Ko, head of the laboratory of Theoretical Astronomy of the Pyongyang Astronomical Observatory, attached to the Academy of Social Sciences, is known as a doctor in the 30s in Korea.

He graduated from a college of science, became a candidate doctor in November 1984 and got the title of doctor in April 1986 with his "research on an astronomical almanac."

He lives in the "apartment house for scientists" in Pyongyang City, with his wife and two children.

He is a repatriate who returned to his homeland from Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture, Japan in 1960.

Both doctors stressed unanimously, "The reason that we become doctors is not simply because we are talented personally. It is thanks to the new policy, followed by the WPK, of actively producing young scientists."

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 1)

The Korean people want the U.N. admission but cannot tolerate it to be used for fixing the division, not for the reunification of the country.

It is clear to everyone that if divided Korea enters the U.N. as the United States and south Korean authorities hold, Korea will be recognized as "two states" internationally and remain split for good.

For this reason the government of the DPRK maintains the stand that it should be admitted to the U.N. with one nomenclature after the country is reunified or a confederal system of the north and the south is effected in reflection of the unanimous will of the whole nation desirous of bringing earlier the reunification of the country and then enter the U.N.

The stand of the DPRK government regarding the entry into the U.N. is in full accord with the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and conforms with the spirit of the U.N. Charter which stipulates the principle on respect for the right to self-determination.

The proposal on "simultaneous entry into the U.N." is an offspring of the U.S. "two Koreas" policy.

In the beginning of the 1970s when dialogues started between the north and south of Korea the United States, taking it as a golden chance to fabricate "two Koreas", stirred up the south Korean authorities to the division and at last made them proclaim "simultaneous entry into the U.N." as a "policy" with a view to freezing and perpetuating the country's division.

Its purpose is to get international "recognition" of the existence of two "independent states" on the Korean Peninsula through the simultaneous entry into the U.N. by the north and the south of Korea.

In order to cover their dirty ambition the U.S. and the south Korean authorities embellish the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south of Korea as if it were a "way" of increasing the opportunity for dialogue and cooperation and "detente" and "durable peace" on the Korean Peninsula.

But reality is quite different from it.

Divisions is the root cause of misunderstanding, mistrust and aggravated tension. The fixation will further deepen the root cause of aggravated tension.

Talks Should Be Held

The righteous way of easing tension and ensuring peace on the Korean Peninsula does not lie in the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south of Korea but arranging negotiation between response authorities concerned.

In order to ease daily-aggravated tension and ensure peace on the Korean Peninsula practical measures should be taken, such as north-south high-level political and military talks, and tripartite talks between our Republic, the USA and south Korea to conclude a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration, as proposed by the government of the DPRK.

Despite these stark facts the United States and the south Korean authorities are resorting still more to the moves of "simultaneous entry into the U.N." whose another purpose is to describe

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

EDITORIAL

A Victory for South Koreans

The south Korean people won the first victory in their long-continued anti-Chun, anti-fascist struggle when Chun Doo Hwan on July 1 accepted a package of democratic reforms demanded by the opposition and people.

On the day, Chun acknowledged in a "special announcement" the package of reforms proposed two days earlier by Roh Tae Woo, his hand-picked successor.

The contents of the announcement indicated that Chun and his ruling circles changed their plot for a long-term grip on power by force to that by concession and compromise, promising to enforce the eight basic items for democracy including a direct presidential election, release of political prisoners and freedom of the press.

These "concession" made by Chun shows that the ruling circles, driven into a corner, have surrendered to the people fighting against his dictatorial regime.

"The democratic reforms", however, have progressed little since then. Chun and Roh, though they have made a compromise, are not going to abandon their ambition to stay in power. There is no guarantee that a true democracy will be installed in that country.

On July 9, tens of thousands of students and citizens throughout south Korea poured into streets and held memorial services for Lee Han Ryul, a Yonsei University student, who died on July 5 after 27 days in a coma. He had been injured by fragments from a police tear-gas canister fired during an anti-government demonstration at Yonsei in Seoul on June 9.

Though the sponsor of the memorial service stressed more than once that the marches would be peaceful, riot police fired thousands of tear-gas bombs to disperse students and citizens gathered to attend it.

They were the first major crackdowns since the Chun's announcement, and nothing seems to have changed in the authorities' attitude toward their opponents.

To realize true democracy in south Korea, various anti-people laws and its fascist structure should be abolished, and freedoms of speech, the press, organization, assembly, demonstration and strike should be guaranteed. All the political prisoners should be freed unconditionally. And above all, the Chun junta should step down from its seat of power since it has no legitimacy at all.

As is evident from the procedure, the measures Chun and Roh took this time followed a scenario prepared by the U.S. administration.

Washington so far has resorted to open intervention whenever Seoul faced a severe crisis. And this time, too, the U.S. authorities, sending high-ranking officials frequently to Seoul, urged the Chun junta to take a way of "dialogue and compromise" rather than hard-line measures including martial law.

Washington could not afford to ignore the ever-worsening south Korean situation any longer, as the "peaceful transition of power" next February and successful holding of the Seoul Olympics next summer are vital to its Northeast Asian strategy, and as these could only be secured under a "stable" regime.

So it can be easily predicted that the U.S. will seek to split the democratic forces hereafter to avoid social chaos, twisting Chun and Roh around its finger, taking even harsher measures.

The south Korean people, however, have already seen through the essence of the U.S. intervention and the Chun-Roh "concession."

The opposition forces have declared that they will fight to the bitter end until democracy is restored ultimately in their country.

The south Korean people have realized that there will be no democracy unless they win victory on their own.

People Power Sweeps S. Korea

(Continued from page 1)

Japanese & US Flags Burnt

About 20 students who marched at the head of the column, forced their way to the top of City Hall and lowered the building's "national" flag to half-staff as the crowds yelled and cheered. The students also pulled down and tossed away the Olympic flag that flew over the City Hall, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun reported on July 9.

At a central square in front of the hall, other students poured into an international hotel, the Seoul Plaza Hotel, and pulled down the American and Japanese flags, to great applause from the crowd. Another roar of approval rose as the flags were burned in the square, according to the International Herald Tribune dated July 10.

A small bus carrying Lee's weeping parents and othe relatives followed the coffin.

In the funeral rite, held on the campus of Yonsei University, Pae Eun Shim, the mother of the dead student, shrieked into a microphone set up for the service: "Down, down, down with murderers. Your friends and many others have come to take revenge."

The mood was somber with students wearing headbands bearing slogans saying "Down with the police who kill democratic people" mingling with Christian groups carrying wooden crosses, according to an AP report from Seoul.

Shortly after 10 a.m., the participants started marching from the campus to the large plaza in front of the city hall building, with Lee's coffin be decked with in white and yellow flowers.

The marchers shouted "Democratic government now," "Revenge Lee Han Ryul" and "Drive out the U.S. imperialism!" as crowds of onlookers cheered and applauded.

Opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam marched in the funeral procession. People applauded the two leaders, calling out their names.

Battle with Riot Police

Later, a crush erupted when about 15,000 people broke away and tried to march toward the presidential palace. Police armored cars opened fire with multiple tear-gas launchers to them. Other armored cars fitted with tear-gas blowers belched out huge white clouds of the stinging, choking gas after police moved in to break up the marchers, who were stopped just a few blocks from the American Embassy.

Special martial arts squads hurling tear-gas grenades chased people through back streets, seizing many and dragging them away.

At one point, plainclothes police charged into the grounds of the Anglican Cathedral in the center of the city, pursuing demonstrators, according to an AP report.

Police officers were seen beating and kicking suspects as running clashes continued in the center of the city, the report added.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators scatter as riot police guarding approach to U.S. Embassy and the Blue House fire volleys of tear gas down Seoul's main avenue on July 9. They call for down with Chun Doo Hwan and the United States. (Reuter)

Funeral Rite in Kwangju

About 200,000 people were said to have jammed the streets of Kwangju when a funeral procession bearing the body of the student, Lee Han Ryul, arrived there from Seoul for burial in his town.

Residents said it was the largest ever assembled in this traditional center of anti-government activity, an AP report said.

Members of the crowd were singing protest songs and shouting anti-government slogans. Taxis operating in the city were carrying signs reading "Revive Lee Han Ryul", according to the Korea Times dated July 10.

After the procession was able to move well after darkness had fallen, about 2,000 people followed the 90-vehicle motorcade through the streets toward the cemetery.

Earlier, about 2,000 students set a police bus on fire and police used tear gas to disperse them.

15,000 Collegians Debate Current Situation

About 15,000 students from 20 colleges and universities in Seoul on July 3 gathered in Yonsei University to hold a large-scale debate on the current political situation, according to The Korea Times on July 4.

The debate was sponsored by representatives of student councils.

In the debate, Chung Song Won, a council leader, said that the struggle conducted nationwide since the June 10 rallies for winning genuine democracy will be recorded as an epoch-making event in the nation's history.

However, Chung, a Yonsei University senior, claimed that the struggle was tainted by outside forces.

Lee In Yong, a senior of Korea University, insisted that the Armed Forces should maintain neutrality in the next democratic government.

He also urged that the new government "to be formed on the basis of total democracy both in name and reality" should develop a self-reliant economy, guarantee freedom of the press, human rights and college autonomy.

Among the participants were 30 opposition politicians, professors and dissidents.

The 20 schools included Seoul National, Sogang, Ewha Woman's Hanyang and Dongguk universities.

Riot Police on Hunger Strike against Gov't

A south Korean riot policeman abandoned his post and went on a 10-day hunger strike on July 8 in Seoul in protest agaisnt the government, according to a Kyodo report.

A riot policeman Yang Sung Kyun, 21, begins 10-day hunger strike to protest at government use of riot troops to hold on to power against the will of the people in the office of a Christian human right group in Seoul on July 8. (Reuter)

Yang Sung Gyun, 22, took a taxi from his police station to a church hall in Seoul where an anti-government movement is based to stage his hunger strike, the report said.

He also issued a "declaration of conscience" demanding that the government and ruling Democratic Justice Party respect the people's right to live rather than think only of their own interests.

Criticizing opposition parties, Yang appealed for police and riot police to be given a degree of independence as a short cut to democratization and called for a campaign urging them to disobey improper orders.

He said he plans to go back to his police station when he ends the hunger strike but may continue the strike for an indefinite period if his demands are not met.

Yang, who was assigned to the riot police while doing compulsory military service, said he tried in vain to persuade fellow riot policemen to join the hunger strike before finally deciding to take the action by himself, the report added.

Freed Prisoners Demand Release of All Dissidents

Freed political prisoners from Anyang Prison otuside Seoul demanded release of all government opponents and shouted "Down with the military dictatorship," on June 8 as they emerged from prisons after the government released 357 political detainees in Seoul and 25 other provincial cities across the country, according to an AP report from Seoul.

At least two students refused to leave the prison until all political prisoners were released, the report said.

Relatives and supporters, waiting at th gate of the prison, echoed the anti-government slogans and shot their clenched fists into the air.

Opposition supporters in the crowd complained that not all political prisoners were being released.

"I'm a little bit happy, but I'm still not satisfied. Not everybody has been released," said Kim Che Bok who was at the prison gate to greet his brother, a released student.

Those prisoners released on the day included dissident leader Rev. Moon Ik Hwan and 12 students involved in the attacks on American cultural centers in Seoul and Pusan as a part of anti-American struggles in 1985.

Also released was Kwon In Suk, a female student who figured at the center of a national controversy when police admitted that she had been sexually molested during interrogation.

The 357 people freed on July 8 were the second batch following release of 177 prisoners on July 6.

31 Groups Demand Probe into Kwangju Incident

Thirty-one civil groups including family members of the victims of the Kwangju Uprising in 1980 issued a joint statement on July 4, demanding that the authorities reveal the truth about the tragedy, the Korea Herald reported the same day.

The statement, made public in Kwangju, called for the government to conduct a thorough probe into the incident and take proper measures based on its conclusions.

Victims' families and opposition leaders estimate the death toll at more

(Continued on page 5)

Wide-Spread Hopes for Democracy Never Warranted as Dictator Remains Intact

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

At last the People's Power in south Korea has compelled the dictatorial regime to accept an eight-point proposal demanded by the democratic forces.

It is virtually a declaration of surrender on the part of the military dictatorship led by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo, the designated successor, and at the same time a victory for the democratic forces of south Korea.

The south Korean authorities agreed to change the current fascist constitution and hold a direct presidential election which will allow the people to choose the leader with their own will. They have released hundreds of political prisoners and more is reported to be freed in the near future.

Things seem to be drastically advancing toward democracy which the south Korean people have long aspired after for the past four decades.

A close scrutiny and follow-up of the political developments after July 1, however, provides not a few factors to make us doubt whether real democracy can be achieved or not.

Ambition to Stay in Power

The junta of Gen. Chun had been unwilling to accept democratic reform but only that option was left open to them in face of the situation in which millions of enraged people had risen up to demand constitutional revision and oppose the dictatorship in the past three weeks and Washington reiterated its intention not to permit draconian measures including martial law.

Now an optimistic mood is prevailing over south Korea and western mass media expect a flourishing democracy there.

However, wide-spread hopes for democracy are never warranted as prudent observers raise a series of questions to be solved to achieve real democracy in this part of the world.

Ex-U.S. ambassador to Seoul Richard Walker spoke about the difficulty of a steady progress toward a more open political system and democratic rights, citing lack of the "institutions and traditions for modern democracy with several questions to be settled." And there are many in south Korea's ruling circles who say that it will take time for democracy to be realized there.

As a matter of fact, democracy would not be realized unless the current fascist laws including the constitution and the dictatorial ruling machines are totally abolished and freedoms of the press, assembly and demonstrations are guaranteed.

More specifically, those who occupied high position in the dictatorial regime during the past decades should be ousted and an eight-point proposal be fully implemented for a real democracy. However, a close scrutiny of the eight-point proposal brought forward by Roh Tae Woo, who has been recently made president of the ruling DJP, shows tactful and fraudulent additional conditions in which their plot to stay longer in power, lurks.

For instance, Roh's proposals mentioned qualify direct presidential elections as follows: "groundless personal attacks and popular instigation, must not be permitted under the direct election system in order not to flare up enmity, create unrest and disorder, fuel regional rivalry. . ."

The "groundless personal attack" apparently implies people's attack on the May massacre in Kwangju in 1980, and "popular instigation" means upsurging popular movements for democracy and against the dictatorship.

In the item on "Amnesty", the proposal said: "All political prisoners must be set free except those few antistate offenders who denied the free democratic fundamental order, which is the foundation of our posterity's life, those who killed or injured people and arsonists."

This item on excluding what they claim "anti-state offender" from amnesty can be more broadly construed as their intention to keep intact the anti-communist system, as most of these "offenders" were put in prison on charges of violating the tough "Social Security Law", previously the "Anti-Communist Law," with which all the democratic and political figures who called for democracy and opposed the dictatorship were taken away at random.

Moreover, it points out: "We have to create a community free of groundless rumors, regional rivalry and white-or-black premics . . ."

As is widely known, free expression by the people of their political opinions is being harshly controlled by press control in south Korea so that truthful opinion and information can be exchanged only in the form of "rumors".

Crackdowns upon "rumors" mean not to permit free expression of political views and opinions by the people. Conversely speaking, rumors do not thrive where fundamental rights including freedoms of the press, assembly, publishment, etc. are guaranteed.

There are many other additional conditions in the Roh proposal aimed at allowing the ruling circles to take draconian measures any time according to their convenience and to take advantage of the opposition's "intransigent" attitudes.

A close reading of the proposal provides us with materials on the Chun-Roh team's ulterior intention to stay longer in power.

This can be partly proved by the fact Chun's ruling party rejected the opposition party's demand to turn over the real decision-making power to a "pan-national coalition cabinet" that would serve as a kind of interim government and oversees the election and the Olympics.

"Are President Chun and his long-time ally locked in a struggle for power?", the french paper Le Monde said on June 30.

U.S. Scenario: Reorganization of Dictatorial System

The recent "compromise" by the Chun junta has been made in accordance with Washington's scenario which was passed over to its crisis-ridden south Korea's regional client to make them to extricate themselves from a serious political crisis by way of some kind of "great compromise".

Actually, U.S. policy toward south Korea aims at "reorganizing the ruling system of south Korea by pushing reformist tactics so as to prevent a revolution." **(The Way to Democracy, No. 14, organ of south Korea's United Youths Movement for Democracy)**

In other words, Washington tries to settle the legitimacy problem of the Present military dictatorship by imposing a superficial civilian government and utilize it as the core of its strategy toward south Korea, embracing pro-American conservative forces in its neo-colonial ruling machine." **(the affore-said organ, No. 16)**

In order to attain that goal, Washington has been taking an appeasement policy toward the dissident forces, which are largely composed of the opposition party (essentially pro-American conservative force), the dissident organizations represented by the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, and student forces.

The Americans aim at alienating the broad-based democratic opposition forces from intransigent "radical students."

This intention was shown in a gesture of U.S. ambassador James Lilley when he met for the first time with the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung on July 7, and a series of visits of U.S. government officials to Kim Young Sam, RDP president and those in power, to emphasize the need for "dialogue" and "compromise", while popular struggles were gaining momentum in the past months.

"By repeatedly calling for dialogue and compromise in Korea, an apparently reasonable position, the United States has put itself at the service of a dictatorial regime intent on extending its power through a 'peaceful transition' from one former general to a carbon copy," an American professor in Seoul said in the Los Angeles Times.

Hereunder, the Reagan administration launched a campaign to boost Roh Tae Woo reputation in a bid to transfer its regional client from Chun Doo Hwan to Roh.

Roh's Face-Lift Campaign Kicked Off by 8-Point Proposal

Since an eight-point proposal made public on June 29, Roh's glorification campaign has gone to ecstasy through domestic and world media to portray him as sort of a "hero of national salvation", and to extol him as a man of "affability, moderation and his skills as a listener." **(Newsweek)**

U.S. ambassador Lilley is reported to have greeted Roh at a U.S. Independence Day reception with effusive compliments, calling him a "hero" and a creator of democracy. **(Washington Post)**

By declaring in June 29 statement that he will resign from all his posts if his eight-point proposal was rejected by Chun Doo Hwan, he created himself an image of a "man of firm determination" to sacrifice himself for democracy.

Roh's proposal has been widely reported as it had been done without prior consultation with Chun and stemmed from his "stern determination to save the nation."

Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretay of State, however, revelaed the fact that Roh's proposal had been previously discussed with Chun, and the Asian Wall Street Journal quoted a government official and another source close to the advisers as saying that Roh had conferred with Chun on his proposal at the presidential house on June 28, a day before the announcement.

This means that Roh's remarks – "If the proposal is not accepted, I will step down from the party's chairmanship, presidential candidacy and all other official posts," was sheer nonsense and was intended for a stage effect in a bid to win in presidential elections.

His grandstand play fully aimed at mass media continues:

A surprise visit to Kim Young Sam on July 2, and his remarks that the ruling party is "ready to become an opposition partly if it loses in the elections"; a visit to the father of a hospitalized student demonstrator injured in the uprising, and of a wounded riot policeman; and a visit to pay homage to the tomb Adm. Rhee Sun Sin, a 16th-century Korean naval hero who saved the country from Japanese agression, a gesture to show that he wished to be a man with the same spirit.

A series of Roh's face-lift campaign have been successful to some extent as a western diplomat in Seoul says: "His stock has risen considerably." **(Washington Post, June 6)**

Recent attempts, however, to portray Roh as a "moderate" are totally unconvincing in view of his carrier as the Los Angeles Times noted: "The heir apparent, Roh Tae Woo, has actively participated in the regime's repugnant destruction of human rights and the consequent undermining of true security. Mr. Roh was a key figure in the bloody putsch of December 1979 and the spring massacre of 1980. He participated in the strengthening of already draconian government controls, the arbitrary extention of prison sentences and the application of police power to deter free assembly..." **(article contributed by Mr. Pointras, professor of historical theology at the Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul)**

The Chun-Roh promise of democracy never mean a realization of democracy.

"It is as foolish as hoping that a blood-thirsty wolf will save sheep to hope that the dictator will make a present of democracy," said Rodong Sinmun, the DPRK Workers' Party organ on July 6.

(Continued from page 4)

than 2,000 while the authorities claim it was less than 200.

Leaders of the 31 groups stressed that they decided to issue the statement "in order to set the record straight."

A similar statement was also issued by the Chollanam-do chapter of the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution.

"The government should not try to conceal facts concerning the May 18 uprising", it said. It also demanded that the authorities apologize to the people for branding the democratic movement as "pro-communist".

Earlier on July 2, family members of the victims decided to oppose a plan put forth by the ruling Democratic Justice Party to build a Kwangju memorial tower and conduct other projects to "heal the scars of the incident," the Korea Herald reported.

While rejecting the plan at a meeting held in Kwangju YMCA Auditorium on July 2, they stated that constructing a memorial tower should be undertaken by the "victims and the people," not the incumbent government.

Students of Yonsei University burn a flower wreath sent by Roh Tae Woo, the designated successor, during an anti-government demonstration on campus on July 5 to mourn for a death of student activist Lee Han Ryol, who died this early morning of head injuries during protest on June 9.

DPRK, Land of Morning Calm,

By Li Sung Hyon, Special to The People's Korea

The Arch of Triumph standing at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang

The Sungyang Institution located in Kaesong City, a private educational institution set up at the end of the Koryo Dynasty (918-1392). The present buildings were rebuilt in 1573 (Li Dynasty). The buildings are typical of those of the period.

Korea, the land of the morning calm, has begun opening its doors to foreign tourists.

With a 5,000 year history and a rich culture it has a lot to offer. There are a great many historical remains dating back to the dawn of history and there is also breathtaking scenery such as Paekdu, Kumgang and Myohyang mountains. There are over 1,700 natural and man-made lakes, many sandy beaches, interesting caves and more than 150 spas with health giving mineral water.

The best season to visit the DPRK is from April to October.

In recent years, the number of foreign tourists visiting the DPRK has been increasing. The visitors have been primarily from the socialist countries, Finland, West Germany, Hong Kong, etc.

The DPRK Government is showing a deep interest in further developing tourism and will continue to welcome those who respect its laws and customs irrespective of their race, religion or political beliefs.

In line with its foreign policy the DPRK regards tourism as a positive way of developing cooperation and exchange with countries that respect its sovereignty and are friendly.

Earlier on Apr. 21, Han Byong Un, vice director of the Bureau of Tourism said: "We offer itineries suited to the peculiarities of Korea and flexible rates, according to seasons and costs, to meet the specifications of foreign tour companies and tourists."

"We have offered about 100 different itineries to foreign tour companies."

As for the future, he said; "Korea is building splendid resorts, hotels and other service facilities."

The General Bureau of Tourism coordinates and controls the tourist industry directing the International Tourist Bureau and the Juvenile Tourist Bureau of Korea, which sign contracts with foreign tour companies and receive tourists.

The International Tourist Bureau of Korea now has contacts with more than 200 tour companies.

According to Mr. Han, in recent years, many countries have requested cooperative exchanges with the DPRK and there has been a steady growth in the number of tourist applications.

According to the Chugai Tourist Company, the general tour agent for the DPRK's International Tour Bureau in Tokyo, the DPRK government will accept Japanese tourists by late August.

The Chugai Tourist Company will accept Japanese tourist applications in July in collaboration with six Japanese tour agents and the tourists will then be invited to the DPRK.

Tourists will first fly to Beijing by Japan Air Lines (JAL), China's CAAC or some other international carrier, and then transfer to the DPRK's Civil Aviation Administration planes for Pyongyang. There will be 11 different travel packages, ranging from five nights and six days to twelve nights and thirteen days, with the shortest package including a two-day visit to Kaesong and Nampo, as well as shopping in the capital city. School excursions and party tours will also be available.

Travel expenses will be around 30 0,000 yen with the shortest package (5 nights and 6days) and group numbers will be limited to between 20 and 30 people.

Officials of the six Japanese travel companies left for Pyongyang on June 17 for a 12-day visit.

Mr. Han said that tourist contacts would greatly help towards the development of tourism between nations.

The DPRK government and its International Tour Bureau have prepared several sightseeing itineries in compliance with the demands of foreign tourists. One of them is the Pyongyang-Mt. Kumgang itinery which has been very popular.

Every hotel is equipped with modern facilities. The Changgwangsan Hotel is highly recommended and is very near the Chonryu Restaurant which has 1,000 indoor seats and 600 outside. The Ragwon department store is also very near.

Tourists will also be able to enjoy Korean ethnic food such as Pyongyang cold noodles, *chijim* (pancake), *pibimbap* (rice hash), *kimchi* and Korean barbeque which is probably the most famous and tasty food in Korea.

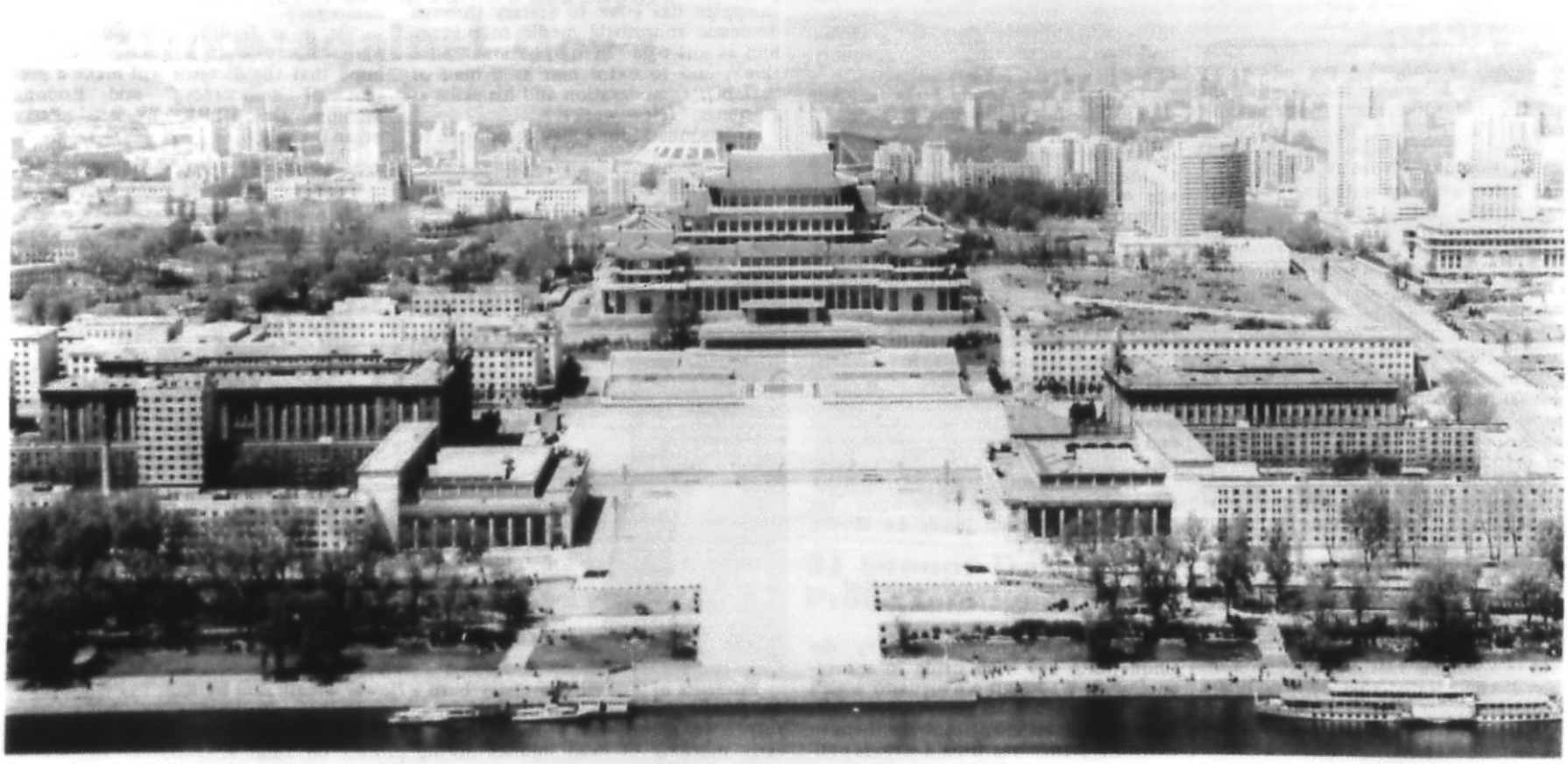
All of them are excellent when enjoyed together with local drinks such as Ryongsong Beer, Paekdusan Blueberry Wine, Kanggye Grape Wine and other drinks.

Shopping is very interesting as there are many souvenir shops which sell marine products, ethnic drinks, herb medicines, ceramics, beautiful embroidery and ornaments.

Everywhere the tourist goes in the DPRK he will be welcomed by the open-minded people, blooming flowers and the cloudless blue sky.

The beauty of Korea and its people will undoubtedly leave the tourist with

(Continued on page 7)



Ready to Welcome Foreign Tourists

Tourist Information

- **Application and Visas**
  - Applications should be sent to the Korean International Tourist Agency.
  - Get visas in countries with a designated diplomatic mission 15 days before depature.
- **Routes**
  - By Air: Pyongyang-Moscow, Pyongyang-Khabarovsk, Pyongyang-Beijing.
  - By Train: Pyongyang-Moscow, Pyongyang-Beijing.
- **Main Itineries**
  - Pyongyang-Kaesong-Pyongyang-Nampo-Pyongyang (5 nights and 6 days)
  - Pyongyang-Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang-Wonsan-Pyongyang (7 nights and 6 days)
  - Pyongyang-Kaesong-Pyongyang-Mt. Myohyang-Pyongyang (7 nights and 8 days)
  - Pyongyang-Kaesong-Pyongyang-Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang-Wonsan-Pyongyang (9 nights and 10 days)
  - Pyongyang-Mt. Myohyang-Pyongyang-Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang-Wonsan-Pyongyang (9 nights and 10 days)
  - Pyongyang-Mt. Myohyang-Pyongyang-Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Kaesong-Pyongyang-Nampo-Pyongyang (12 nights and 13 days)
  - Pyongyang-Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang-Wonsan-Pyongyang-Kaesong-Pyongyang-Nampo-Pyongyang-Mt. Myohyang-Pyongyang (14 nights and 15 days)

(Other tours are also available)

- **Useful Information**

Capital	Pyongyang
Population of the northern half of the Republic	20.3 million (as of 1986)
Total area of the peninsula	222,000 sq. kilometres
Cities	Pyongyang, Kaesong, Wonsan, Shiniju, Hamhung, Nampo, Chongjin, etc.
Average annual precipitation	900–1,000 mm
Average annual temperature	8–10°C
Currency	Won (1$=1.85 won, 1987)
Transportation	Sightseeing bus, railways, taxi
Sights	Pyongyang, Kaesong, Mt. Paekdu, Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Myohyang, Nampo Barrage, Panmunjom Truce Village, etc.
Accommodations	Koryo Hotel, Changgwangsan Hotel, Myohyangsan Hotel, Kumgangsan Hotel, etc.

(Continued from page 6)

an unforgettable memory of the DPRK.

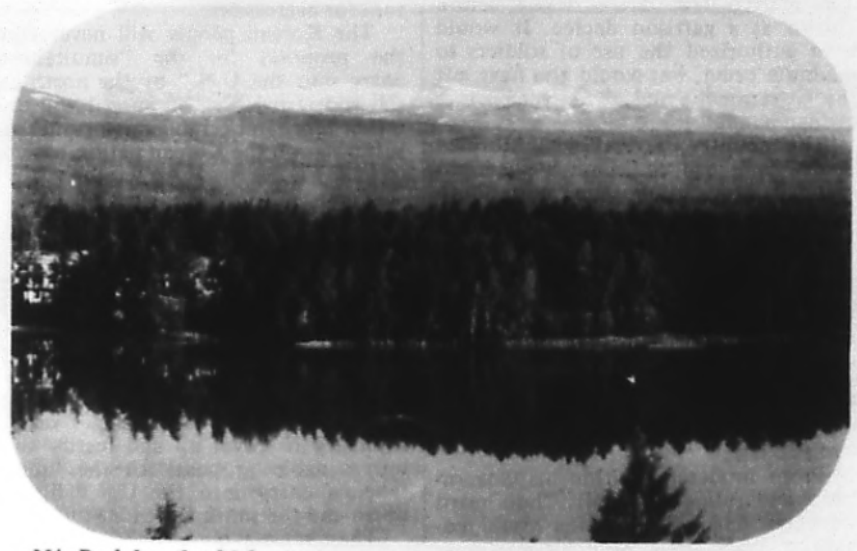
* * * * *

Korea is located in the heart of East Asia, and has an area of 222,209 square kilometres, of which the DPRK occupies 55 percent with an area of 125,538 square kilometres. Islands account for 2.69 percent of the total land area.

Korea's borders with China and the Soviet Union in the north are bounded by the Amnok and Tuman rivers and being a peninsula it has the sea on the west, east and south sides.

It is a land of diverse topography being composed of mountains, plains, valleys and coastal plateaus formed by the movement, erosion and sedimentation which took place over a long period of time. High mountains predominate in northern and eastern parts of the peninsula. The country lies in a temperate zone and therefore experiences distinct seasons. In spring the land is covered in flowers and in summer it is clad in a thick green carpet. In Autumn it is studded with ripe fruit and maple trees scatered around them. In winter the land is covered with a blanket of snow revealing some beautiful snowscapes.

As you tour the country you will see the new construction and will experience the ebullience and friendliness of the people.



Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea, located in the northern area is bordered on the north by China

▲ **Mt. Kumgang and the Kumgangsan Chongryun Tourist Hotel in Kangwon Province.**

◀ **Panoramic view of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK from the Tower of Juche**

(Continued from page 1)

chairman of the ruling party, altered the face of South Korean politics.

'Very Close' to Using Troops

What was contemplated on June 19, the politicans and diplomats said, was not martial law but a lesser action known as a garrison decree. It would have authorized the use of soldiers to maintain order, but would also have left the Government and all its agencies in civilian hands.

The country, several well-informed people said, had come much nearer to military intervention than most South Koreans realized at the time. "We were very close," a diplomat said.

But a few hours before troops were set to move, Mr. Chun suddenly shifted direction, as he often had done in his seven years in power. His instinct is to deal quickly and forcefully with dissent, people familiar with his thinking say. But he is also prepared to sheath his temper, they add, if that seems the wiser course.

From moderates within his Government and ruling party, Mr. Chun heard warnings that military action would jeopardize the 1988 Summer Olympic Games in Seoul, would anger the United States and other countries important to South Korea, and perhaps would even have made it impossible for the President to transfer power next February, as planned, to his hand-picked successor, Mr. Roh.

Besides, several officials said, many commanders did not want to get involved, in the belief that the military's reputation had been sullied whenever it was called out against South Koreans in the past.

Instead of immediate action, Mr. Chun pulled back and settled for a stern warning. On the night of June 19, his figurehead Prime Minister, Lee Han Key, went on television to threaten unspecified "extraordinary" measures if the protests did not end.

How Mr. Roh reached his decision is still not fully clear. Although he said in an interview on Saturday that he had discussed the political situation with many Koreans of varied backgrounds, he made his intentions known only to close advisers.

But party officials and diplomats say they believe that Mr. Roh kept Mr. Chun fully informed through third parties about his thinking. The President may not have known in advance about every detail of what would become an eight-point plan, these officials said, but he understood the critical details, especially those involving direct presidential elections and political freedom for Kim Dae Jung, a man openly loathed in the Blue House.

"Mr. Roh knew the President's mind," a National Assembly member from the Democratic Justice Party said.

Some analysts also discerned a calculated attempt to enhance Mr. Roh's political stature, which had begun to wilt in the crisis. This maneuvering was not without complications.

On one hand, Mr. Chun and Mr. Roh are old allies, fellow graduates of the Korea Military Academy, class of 1955, and partners in a mutiny of generals that brought them to power in late 1979. But they have also fallen into rivalry on occasion. This may have been one of those times, political analysts said.

But when the decision was finally reached to offer concessions, several knowledgeable people said, it was also agreed to protect the Roh candidacy. Only the boldest possible move would work, Mr. Roh and his advisers.

Among Mr. Roh's problems was that many South Koreans regarded him as a phlegmatic carbon copy of the President. During recent protests, some of the attacks were brutal. In one chant, Mr. Roh was called "the bald man with a wig" meaning Mr. Chun in disguise.

"By taking these steps he shatters his image as an indecisive man," a diplomat said of Mr. Roh. "My bunch is that they agreed in principle to some sort of dramatic gesture to establish a break with Chun."

(Continued from page 3)

south Korea which has been reduced to a complete colony of the United States as an "independent state".

It is none other than the United States that lords it over as masters in south Korea, and the south Korean "government" is nothing but a U.S. tool for aggression.

The Korean people will never allow the proposal for the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south of Korea because it will only inflict more unbearable misfortunes and sufferings on the Korean nation.

Sophistry of Seoul

The question of Korea's U.N. membership is, in its nature, the question to be discussed first for decision within our nation, the nation concerned, and then brought to the U.N.

Nevertheless, the south Korean authorities are fabricating various sophistry to cover up and justify their unreasonable proposal for the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south Korea.

They are making a fuss as if the establishment of diplomatic relations of many countries with both the north and the south of Korea were any ground for the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the north and the south of Korea.

The south Korean authorities are attempting to hold it as a logic for the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." This serves merely the disclosure of their intention to abuse the "diplomatic relations" with other countries for the purpose of division.

The south Korean authorities allege that the opposition to the "simultaneous entry into the U.N." by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is unreasonable under the condition where the latter has entered U.N. specialized agencies along with the former.

This is also clumsy sophistry.

The entry into U.N. specialized agencies and admission to the U.N. are different from each other in various aspects such as purpose, principles, qualification for admission and object in the light of their characters.

Therefore, the entry into the U.N. specialized agencies and the admission to the U.N. should not and cannot be regarded as the same affiliation.

The south Korean authorities, mad for divisionist idea, claim that even if one confederal government established on the Korean Peninsula enters the U.N., the government can not express impartial will at the U.N. because it is based on different ideologies and systems.

This is nothing but another sophistry to oppose the most reasonable and realistic proposal for establishing a democratic confederal state on the basis of tolerating and leaving the ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south of Korea as they are and fix the division at all costs.

In a country people live together under a government representing them though they have different ideas. Likewise, if the north and the south of Korea are united to set up a confederal republic, the Supreme National Confederal Assembly and Confederal Standing Committee will be established representing the confederal republic although the north and the south have different ideas and systems, whereby foreign policy can be enforced and executed to meet the will of the entire Korean people.

With no sophistry, however, can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify their policy of "simultaneous entry into the U.N."

We express the hope that all the justice-and peace-loving governments and peoples will reject the proposal of "simultaneous entry into the U.N." advocated by the United States and the south Korean authorities to perpetuate the division of Korea and actively help the early realization of the just demand of the DPRK for the entry into the U.N. by the north and the south of Korea under one and the same nomenclature.

(Subtitles are ours ... Ed.)

Torture and the Korean Name

By Gregory Henderson

This is the 40th year of my close association with Korea. During every single one of those forty years, torture and reports of torture have been connected with the Korean name. Torture is Korea's shame.

Now, at last, the government has clearly acknowledged the torture death of Pak Chong-chol. Also at last, there has been a fervent public country. For forty years, I have waited for this kind of an outcry and wondered how Koreans themselves could stand the fact that it did not come. Somehow, they stood torture all these years; of course, they were terrified that those who complained would themselves be tortured. Still, I cannot understand how they could stand it so long.

Now the ice seems to have been broken and the Government has promised to set up a "Committee for the Improvement of Human Rights Protection" to be headed, reportedly, by my old friend of almost 40 years, Yoon Kil-chung, a man, of course, who has also known torture; although no one seems to want to remember this. Even that phrase "the break-up of the ice" brings memories. How many of you now remember those spring days in the late 1940s when, as the river ice broke up, the bodies of those torture-murdered by either the rival National or Metropolitan Police Chief floated to the Han's surface?

Imagination steps to the heavy strains of funeral music – which I heard so impressively at Kim Koo's funeral – as the mind's eye glimpses the grisly roster of the dead and mutilated: most of them from Korea's elite. How many alive still remember the two youth association members found on April 20, 1947, tortured to death by the rightist gangster Kim Tu-han, who was, though officially guilty, given a light fine by the courts for this "misdemeanor"? Do you suppose that made him stop? Or, the torture rampages of Lt. Ben. "Snake" Kim Chang-yong following the Yosu rebellion of August 1948 in which Park Chong-hui himself was put on the torture rack? And, by the way, how many countries can you name in which, for 30 postwar years, the people were ruled by men who had been tortured by their own fellow countrymen? (For Syngman Rhee was not tortured by Japanese but by a man named Park at the instigation of the late Yi government.)

Then the dread days of December 1949 when even twenty-one prosecutors and judges, including one former Vice Prosecutor-general, were arrested and many tortured? Nor was this all that unadmitted. For, on Dec. 27, 1949, the Minister of Justice in a press conference felt it necessary to reassure his questioners that when the number of prosecutors increased, they would "strictly inspect the cells where the suspects are detained so that the police will not torture them." And was anyone 'reassured' by that? Not the eleven members of the National Assembly whose trials were even then in progress and who were, one after the other, testifying in public that the statements made by them to the police and prosecutors were false because "I could not stand the torture." And did anyone investigate that or set aside the prosecutor's statement on that account? You know the answer, all of you. What must an anti-Japanese patriot like Kim Yak-soo, 'then tortured, have felt to have risked his life against Japan only to be tried by collaborating judges and prosecutors in a system of procedures and trials against which he had struggled and which you Koreans, who like to claim how anti-Japanese you are, still retain, almost unchanged, from the Japanese era. And no one said anything. No, nothing.

No one remembers the quite brilliant political newspaper reporter, Chong Kuk-un, a former associate of Yi Pon-sok's, who was condemned after a 1952-1954 trial, for some sort of real or imagined collaboration with the Communists, to a death by execution which then had to be postponed for a month because he had been so severely tortured that he could not stand for his own execution? Or Kim Song-ju, the U.S.-appointed, so briefly serving 'Governor' of Pyongan Namdo in the fall of 1950, whose torture-murdered corpse was then found under the floor at an outbuilding of the residence of the ROK Provost-Marshal General?

Or should we remember the post-coup period during the 1960s when torture was visited even on colonels like Chong Chin and great Generals like Park Im-hang and Kim Dong-ha, the latter temporarily so disfigured that Ambassador Habib found him unrecognizable when he met him in Myongdong cathedral? And, again, at the trial of Chong Chin and Gen. Kim, the court martial ruled that "even if the accused might have been tortured ... they cannot be believed to have made false confessions in view of their former position and career." And no one said anything; no, nothing. And there were so many more, including the two brothers from the Kansai, Suh Song and Suh Jun-sik. Why do you think there can be no release of them even today after expiration of sentence? Because, as photos taken at the trial prove, one at least was so disfigured by torture that he would still be a walking advertisement for it were he to be released. So, as the saying goes, he is 'unrepentent'.

And now we have Kim Keun-tae and Yi Ul-ho and Kim Hui-sang and Yun Sang-su and Kim Chong-bok and Choi Min-hwa and Ho In-hoe and Ahn Sang-gun and Lee Chin-sok and ... and ... finally Pak Chong-chol. It became hard for a friend of Korea to sleep. I raised the whole thing in a letter like this one to the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea last March. And you know what happened? Two respected, opposition-minded Korean pastors said 'No, no special measures should be undertaken because Koreans weren't ready to think about any special connection between themselves and torture and would resent it.' And so, even there, nothing was done beyond routinely recording the endless new torture stories.

Korean torture is not a psychological characteristic, we hope and believe. It is a behavior. It is a behavior arising from the tradition of the south Korean police, with their colonial background, and your terrible legal system with its emphasis on prosecutor reports obtained outside the courtroom and then usually not subject to effective contradiction in open court session. Of course, it's also connected with dictatorship. But even if you don't achieve the democracy we all hope for, surely you cannot afford, as a sophisticated and highly-educated people, a dictatorship which tortures. Work to change your legal system; and work now!

So finally Park Chong-chol seems to have fired the house of Korean injustice. I hope so. How I hope so. No one hopes more than I do to see that house of injustice come tumbling down and a new and purged Korean name rise before a world which has waited for it for so long.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The article above was contributed by Mr. Gregory Henderson, an American expert on Korean affairs, to The New Korea, a Korean-language newspaper published in the United States.)

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